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From the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

As the inclosed answer to the following Circular Letter addressed to me, has never appeared in "The Press," and as it may have been mislaid, I take the liberty of requesting a Place in your paper for its insertion.

Yours, &c. JOHN EWING, Jun.
February 26, 1800.

Richd. and November 2, 1770.

SIR,

BELIEVING that far the greatest portion of that party which arrogates to itself the exclusive claim to Federalism, consists of men, moral, humane, religious and well affected to the Republican Principle, but who from indolence or other motives attending little to public affairs, have been content with receiving their information from men interested in keeping them in ignorance; and believing in the omnipotence of truth, we have set on foot an establishment, as you will perceive by the subjoined project, on a base so broad, and which shall be governed by a principle so extended and luminous, as lead us to expect from it consequences the most beneficial to the Freedom and happiness of all our countrymen. The frequent attempts, to buy up the Republican papers, and put them down by harrassing and ridiculous suits, or for libel and sedition, point out the necessity of establishing one beyond the reach of accidents. In full confidence of your coinciding with us in opinion as to the importance of such an establishment, we take the liberty of soliciting your interest in procuring subscribers, and request you to forward them to the address of

Meriwether Jones,
(Signed.) Alexander M'Krae, } Trustees.
John H. Foushee, }
To JOHN EWING, Esq.

To Messrs. Meriwether Jones, Alexander M'Krae, and John H. Foushee, Trustees of a paper, entitled "The Press," published at Richmond, Virginia.
YOUR printed letter, addressed to me, and dated the 2nd of November last, was received by me some time since.

As you were personally unknown to me, and the proposed "project," for the establishment of a news paper was brought forward, under the auspices of principles, which, I do not approve, I had indulged a hope, that my perfect silence on the subject of your letter, would, by you, have been considered as a sufficient mark of my unwillingness, to become a party to your scheme. But finding that you have, notwithstanding I have given your proposals no encouragement, forwarded to me the first number of the paper called "The Press," published by you at Richmond, agreeably to the plan proposed in your letter, I am constrained at this time, to express my disapprobation of the principles upon which your paper appears to be bottomed, and to request, that you may not in future trouble me with any of the fruits of your labors, thro' the medium of "The Press."

In your letter, you pre-suppose the existence of two facts, to correct the evils of which, you say, forms the basis, upon which your "Press" is instituted.

The first fact stated by you, is, that there does exist "a party in this country, which arrogates to itself the exclusive claim to federalism, consisting of men, interested in keeping the people of America ignorant of their public affairs;" the second fact which has claimed your attention, is, "that the frequent attempts made to buy up the republican papers, and put them down, by harrassing and ridiculous suits; or for libel and sedition, point out the necessity of establishing your Press."

It is necessary, before just conclusions can be drawn, that the premises should be substantiated, and therefore, you should, first, have fully demonstrated both those facts. You are now called upon for a proof of the existence of these facts, and I trust that it is out of your power to produce such evidence.

Thus destitute of principle and of truth, you appear before the world at the head of an institution, bottomed on fallhood; which, whilst it arrogates to itself the right of declaring into existence a party, to whom you ascribe, without any colour of proof, the most improper practices; you extend the luminous rays of your malevolent system, and under the insidious garb of pretended friendship to the country, vainly attempt to poison the pure fountains of our political enjoyments, by endeavoring to create jealousy between the people and the government. But I trust "in the omnipotence of truth," and believing, that "far the greatest portion of the people of America consist of men, moral, humane, religious, and well affected to the republican principles of our government," and feeling that attachment, and alive to their true happiness, they will, on

the one hand, despise the insult you have pointedly offered to them, by charging them with too much indolence to watch over; and too much ignorance to comprehend their public affairs; and on the other hand that they will diligently guard against a "Press" which was conceived by fallhood,—born in a conflict of party against the government of the people, and organized for the express purpose of opposing the laws upon which suits for libels and sedition are authorized to be instituted; and this too, as it appears by your own expressions on "a base so broad," and which shall be governed by a principle so extended and luminous, as lead us to expect from it consequences the most beneficial to the freedom and happiness of all our countrymen?" If your project rests on "a base so broad," and will be extended beyond the "reach of accident" to controul. I ask, what security have the people of America, that their freedom and happiness, will be most safe in your hands? In whose hands? An unknown Editor, governed by three obscure trustees!

If you have thought it criminal in the party you complain of, to arrogate to itself the exclusive claim to federalism, is it not equally criminal and insolent in the extreme in you, to propose your project, exclusively, for the safe keeping of the "freedom and happiness of all our countrymen?" What proofs have you given of your superior political righteousness? And with what countenance can you appear before the people, and censure the conduct of others, because they arrogate to themselves the exclusive claim to federalism, and in the same breath, and in the very project you have proposed, you commit in fact, the same outrage, and arrogate to yourselves the exclusive prerogative, of giving "freedom and happiness to all our countrymen."

For a moment I turn my eyes from the naked deformities of your letter, to the miserable production of the first number of "The Press." If I could indulge in a single reflection, that Providence would in his most humble walks, notice the former evil, I would recommend the latter, as a sovereign remedy of cure, and would join with you, in your conclusion, that "an all wise Providence has established for wise purposes, that every evil carries about it some principle to counteract and defeat it." "The outrage" of your letter is counteracted by the "outrage" committed against the proceedings of the constituted departments of our government by "The Press;" which may for a short time, derive its very means of existence from those it grinds and oppresses, but which, from its violence and fallhood, will eventually excite public indignation, and the establishment will sink under the displeasure of its masters.

But although truth will eventually triumph over fallhood, and consequently the supporters of our government will in time succeed in the establishment of those principles, upon which our honor and happiness as a nation depends: yet it is to be lamented that the violence of faction against sound principles, and the clamor of party against the wisdom of our administration, will procrastinate the period, when we shall enjoy the repose of political tranquillity; when the constitution itself will be safe; when the great anchor of our government, the Chief Magistrate of the Union, whose unequalled wisdom and unrivalled firmness entitling him to the love and applause of all the American people, will be without an enemy; when the intrigues of some men, against government, will cease to possess influence, and the misplaced ambition of another to rise to the Presidential Chair of the Union, will be laughed out of countenance, as the idle dreams of a restless, nervous politician.

In this struggle between the government, and those in opposition to it, cool and dispassionate minds look out for some fixed point, to which they may rally,

* Extract from "The Press."

"The blessings of a standing army every day more and more unfold themselves to the people: Outrage upon outrage is accumulated on us by an unnatural establishment, which derives the very means of existing from those it grinds and oppresses. But an all-wise Providence has established, doubtless for wise purposes, that every evil carries about some principle to counteract and defeat it. The outrages of a soldiery will excite public indignation, and the establishment will sink under the displeasure of its masters.—The following beautiful and manly letter from Mr. J. Randolph, proves that not even the representatives of the people are not secure from outrage and insult."

with a certainty of doing right. That point is, the preservation of our government from the hostile attacks made upon the constituent parts of it, by which, that government has an existence, and through which, it has the power of acting. I admit no distinction, between the hostilities committed against the constitution itself, and outrage and insult offered to those departments, which the constitution, through the voice of the people, has made, and filled. Our constitution was called into existence, by a majority of the people; the departments, authorized by the constitution, are filled by men chosen by the people; a therefore, outrage and insult are offered to those, who fill these departments, the injury is done to the spirit of the constitution itself, and the essential rights of a majority of the people. The reverse of these principles, appears to be the basis, upon which your press is instituted; and the contents, of the first number of it, fully characterize the object for which it was instituted.

It will appear evident to the readers of your paper, whatever other views you may have, or whatever disguise you may please to assume, that the principal object of your press, is, to abuse the administration of our government, as a means preparatory to the ensuing election of electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, of ensuring the election of men, whose principles and practices coincide with your own. The evidence of character, which the first number of "The Press" has exhibited to the public, illustrates the extent of your candour and liberality on that subject.—When that election is thus anticipated; when, every power of party is rising into action; when the opposition to our government is bold enough to avow its object; when the scavengers of malevolence against the government, are scouring every foul gutter of fallhood, for matter to fill a news-paper, and fully the purity of official character; when the engines of fallhood and sedition, finding themselves too weak, individually, to accomplish their design, are collecting their strength, and incorporating their interests, with their inexhaustible fund of malevolence, and spreading their calumny against the administration, through the medium of a press, so governed, "as to be beyond the reach of accident" to controul; is it not proper for the people to enquire, what is the probable effect of this organized system of opposition?—Is that object to be achieved, whether, it is most wise to intrust an unknown editor, governed by three obscure trustees, with the government of our country; or, whether, it is better for us to permit the government to progress in the constituted departments, in the hands of men, chosen by the people, and consequently responsible to them, for their public conduct?

If our government was made by the people of this country; if the legislative departments of our government are filled by men chosen by the same people; and if the men thus representing the people pass laws authorizing certain things, and prohibiting others; and, if it is a true principle of the government, that, no law can be made but a majority of the people's representatives, and when made, can be repealed only, by the same majority, is it not injurious to the constitutional "freedom and happiness of all our countrymen;" is it not highly insulting to the feelings of every American, who wishes to preserve the government under which he lives, to see you three obscure individuals, at the head of a project, which, whilst it censures the laws now made, points to itself, as the necessary means, of controuling the proceedings under those laws, by "an establishment beyond the reach of accident" to punish or controul?

JOHN EWING, Junr.

February 6th, 1800.

*****NOTICE*****

ON Saturday the twenty-sixth of April next, will be sold at the Court-House in Fayetteville, the Dwelling House, Out-Houses and Lot, at present occupied by Doctor Alexander M'Queen, situate on Hay street, in a pleasant part of the town:—The dwelling house is two story high, and contains six rooms completely finished.—Also the Store House and Lot situate on Bow street, well known to be an excellent stand for business, and now occupied by Duncan M'Auslan. The above Houses and Lots belong to the estate of the late James Spiller, dec. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

HARDY HOLMES,
DAVID DODD, } Ex'rs.
D. M'AUSLAN,

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A MILLER who understands keeping a Merchant Mill.—Such a person will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, in the city of Raleigh.
J. COMAN.

March 3.